DISABILITY IN MANITOBA

2012 TO 2036

FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

MANITOBA
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

RIGHT ANSWERS

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November 9, 2015

Canadian Survey on Disability

The Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) is a national survey of Canadians aged 15 and over (off-reserve) whose everyday activities are limited because of a long-term condition or health related problem. The survey is based on a social model of disabilities, rather than a medical model, thereby improving upon previous surveys by enabling participants to indicate the degree to which their conditions impact their everyday lives. Data from the 2012 CSD provide a range of information on disability type and severity.

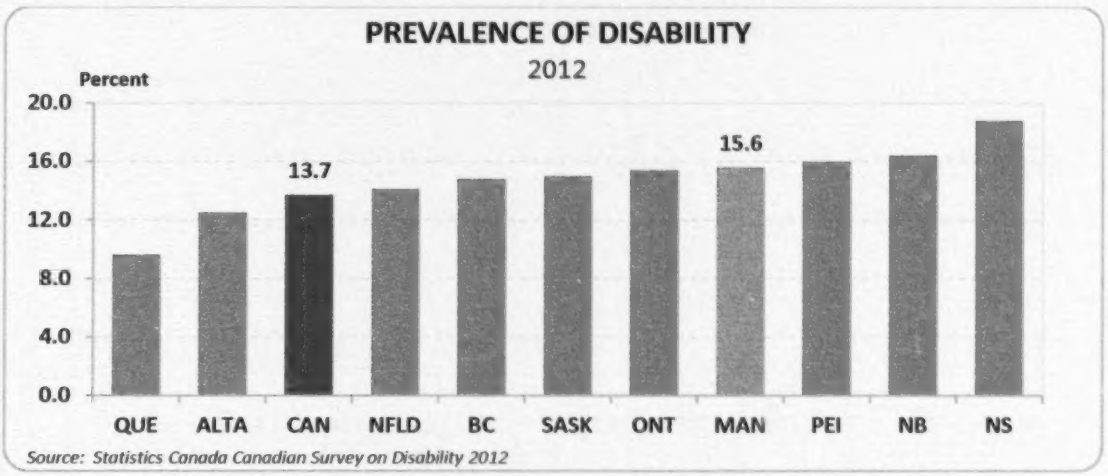
The survey sample was based on persons who reported activity limitation on the 2011 National Household Survey through a set of screening questions. The population living on First Nations reserves and those living in collective dwellings are excluded. Therefore, the data, particularly for aboriginals and for older age groups, should be interpreted accordingly.

The concepts and methods used in the 2012 CSD represent a significant change from those used in the 2006 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS). Most importantly, the two surveys used a different definition of disability. Because of this, it is neither possible nor recommended to compare prevalence of disability over time between the two sources.

The CSD is expected to be the main source of incidence of disability in Canada for many years. As a result, MBS funded an increase in the Manitoba sample of 600 more Winnipeg households. This was done with the intention of producing more reliable estimates for Manitoba.

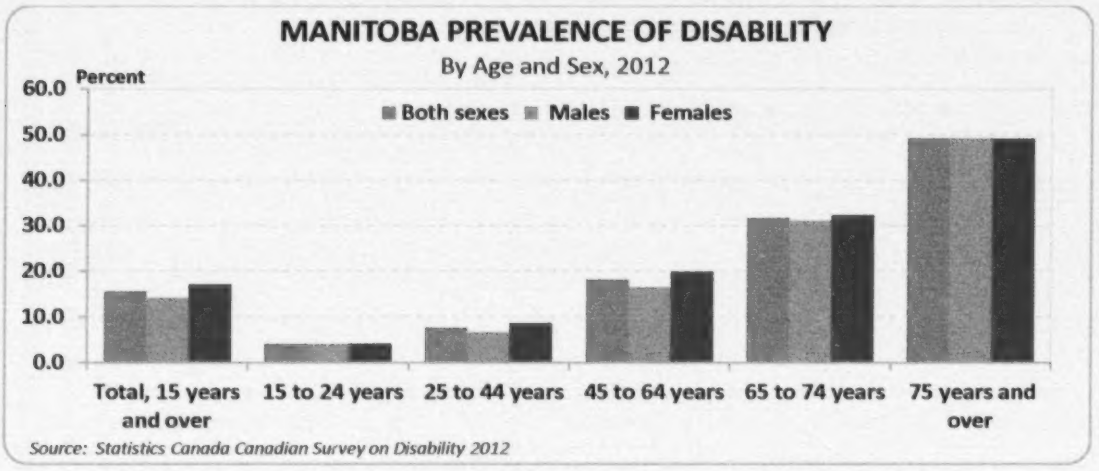
Prevalence and Severity of Disability, 2012

In 2012, 15.6% of the Manitoban population, or 145,270 individuals, aged 15 years or older reported having a disability that limited their daily activities. Nationally this rate was lower, at 13.7%. The prevalence of disability varied across the country, from 9.6% in Quebec, to 18.8% in Nova Scotia. Eastern provinces generally experienced higher rates than those in the west.



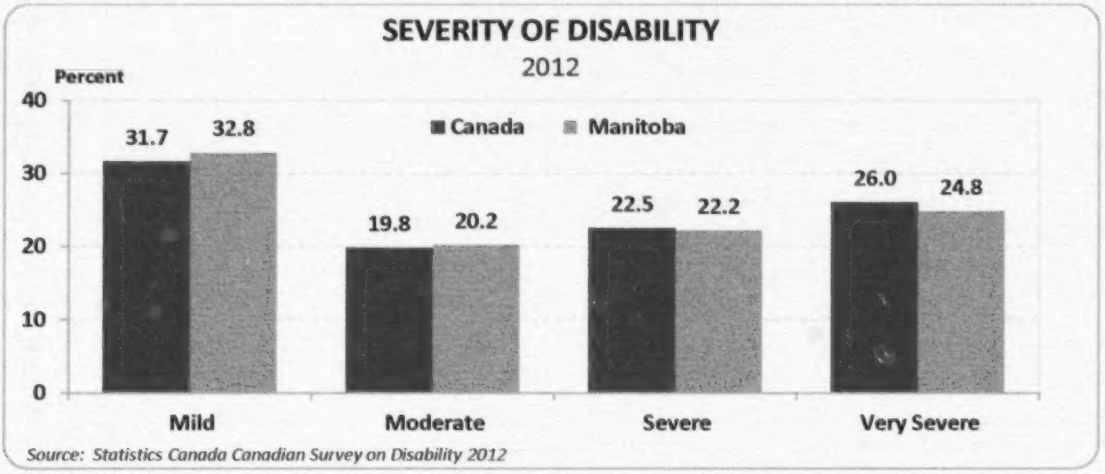
In 2012, of those reporting a disability, 4.7% were 15 to 24 years, 15.8% were 25 to 44, 39.5% were 45 to 64, 17.4% were 65 to 74 and 22.6% were 75 years or older. Females accounted for 55.2% of those reporting a disability.

Disability frequency rises with age. In 2012, 4.1% of Manitobans aged 15 to 24 years reported having a disability, whereas 49.1% of those 75 and over reported a disability. The prevalence was 7.6% for 25 to 44 year-olds, 18.1% for 45 to 64 year-olds and 31.6% for 65 to 74 year-olds.

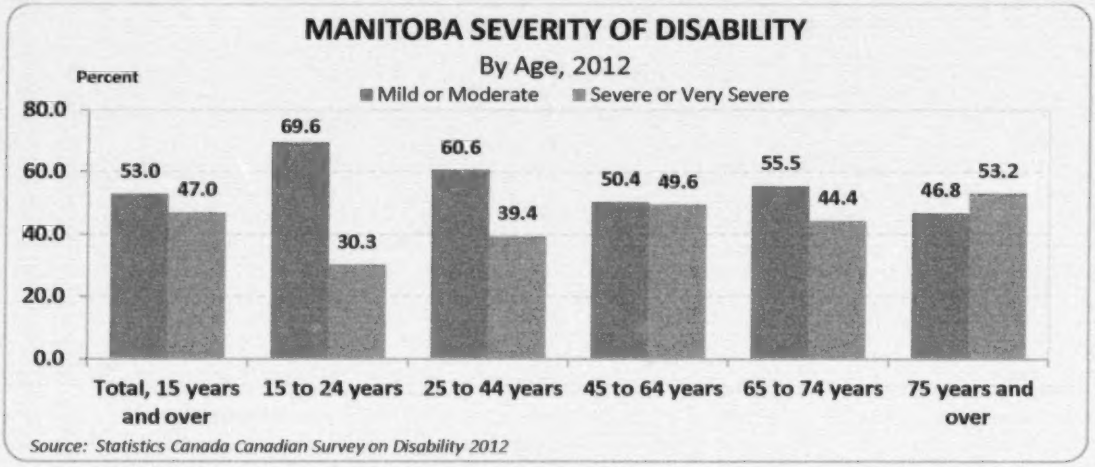


In Manitoba, women were generally more likely to report disabilities than men at 17.1% and 14.2%, respectively.

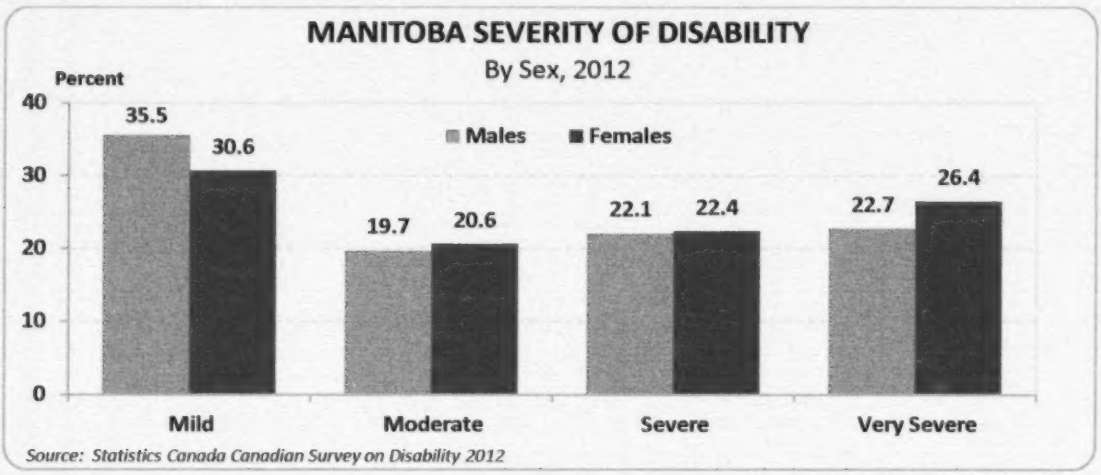
Of Manitobans reporting a disability, 32.8% indicated their disability was Mild and 20.2% specified Moderate disability. Severe and Very Severe were indicated by 22.2% and 24.8%, respectively. Disabilities were reported as Severe or Very Severe less often for Manitoba than nationally (47.0% vs 48.5%).



Disability severity generally rises with age. In 2012, 30.3% of Manitobans living with disabilities aged 15 to 24 years reported their disability was Severe or Very Severe, whereas this share was 53.1% for those 75 and over. The rate of those reporting Severe or Very Severe was 39.4% for persons aged 25 to 44 years, 49.6% for persons aged 45 to 64 years and 44.4% for those 65 to 74 years.



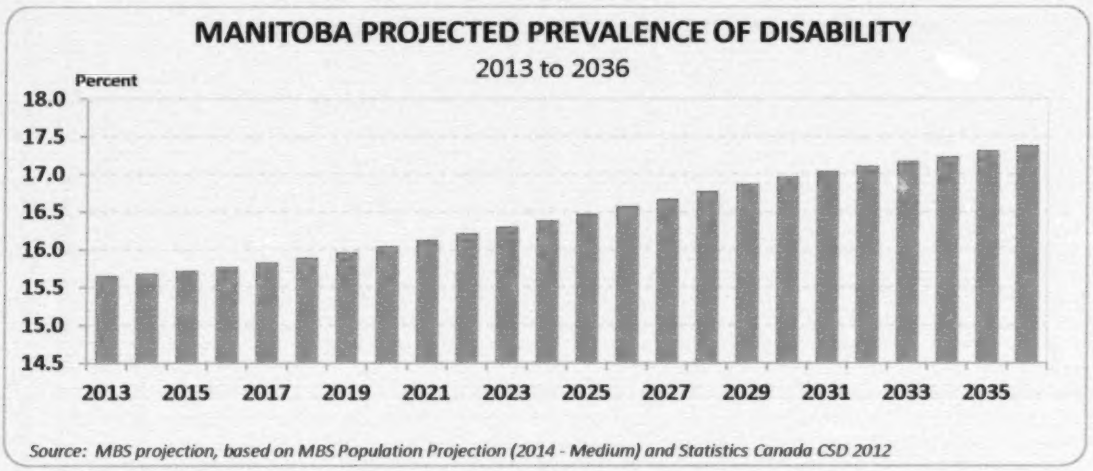
Women generally reported more severe disabilities than men in Manitoba. In 2012, 48.8% of female Manitobans living with disabilities reported their disability was Severe or Very Severe while this share was 44.8% for males.



Projecting Prevalence and Severity of Disability to 2036

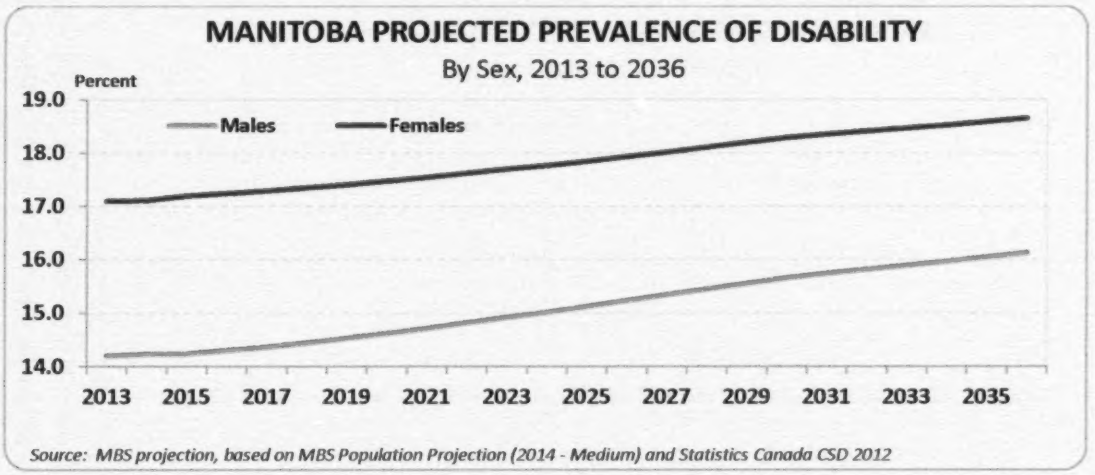
Projecting Prevalence of Disability

As a preliminary line of analysis, only one approach was used to project prevalence of disability at the provincial level from 2012 to 2036. The approach supposes that prevalence by age-sex cohort remains at 2012 levels through to 2036. Any change in overall disability rates is due to projected population growth and aging only. Only one approach was used in this case because only one year of data is currently available from the CSD.

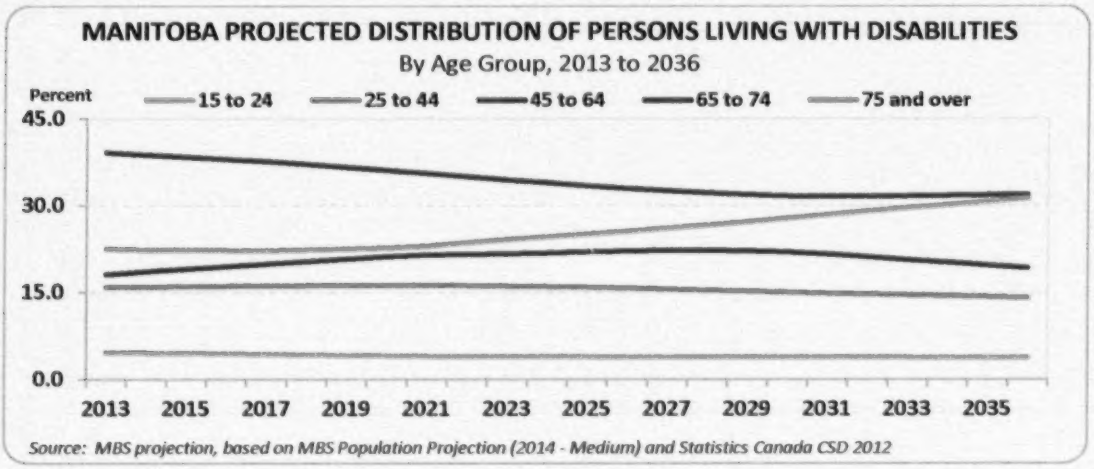


The total prevalence of disability for Manitoba increases by 1.8 percentage points over the projection, from 15.6% in 2012 to 17.4% in 2036.

The overall prevalence of disability for males increases by 2.0 percentage points over the projection, while that of females increases by 1.6 percentage points.

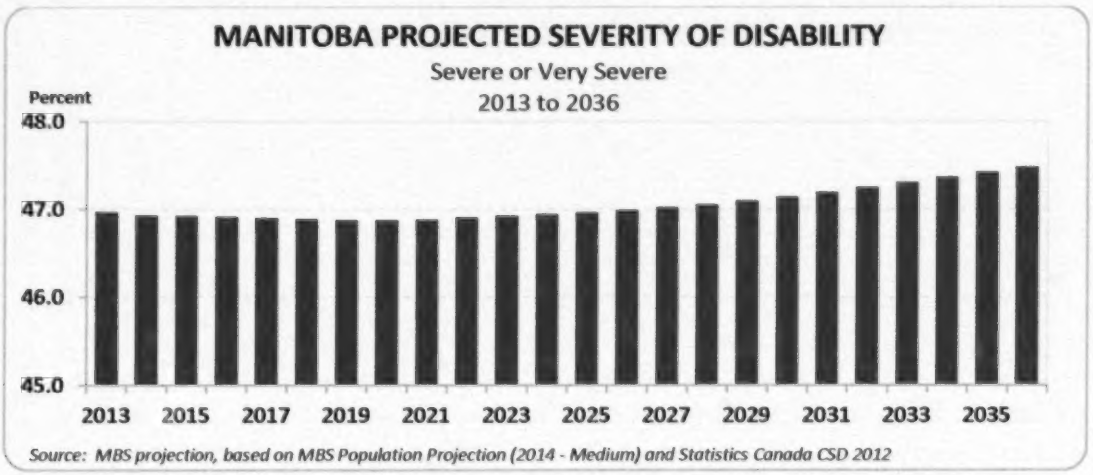


By 2036, the age distribution of those with a disability is expected to change. In particular, the percentage of persons with a disability that will be 75 and over is projected to rise from 22.6% in 2012 to 31.2% in 2036. The share of 45 to 64 year-olds is expected to drop from 39.5% to 31.8%.



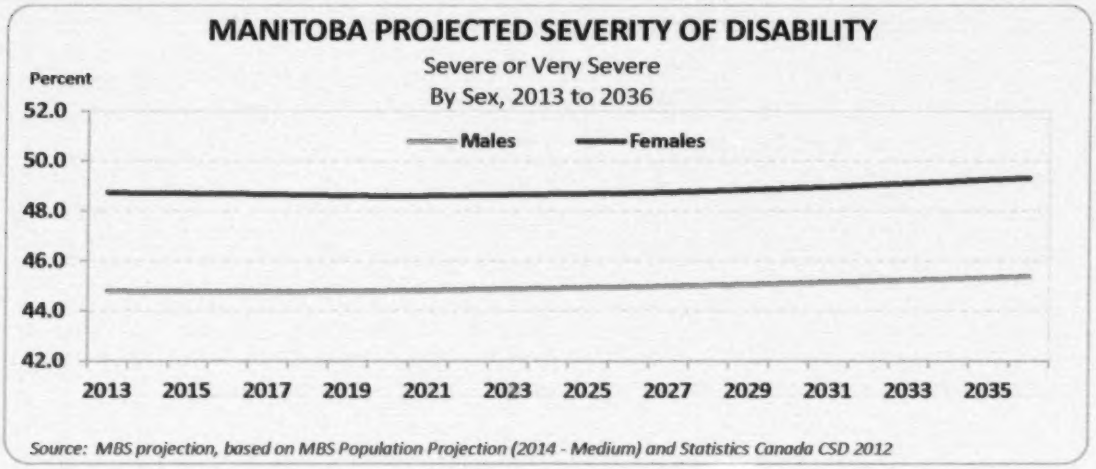
Projecting Severity of Disability

Again, only one approach was used to project severity of disability from 2012 to 2036. The approach supposes that severity by age-sex cohort remains at 2012 levels through to 2036. Any change in overall disability rates is due to projected population growth and aging only.



Severity of disability is projected to change slightly from 2012 to 2036. The share of persons living with a disability that report severity as Mild is expected to drop less than 0.1 percentage points, remaining at 32.8%. The share of persons experiencing Moderate disability is also expected to fall, but by 0.4 percentage points to 19.8%. Severe and Very Severe disabilities are expected to rise to 2036 shares of 22.4% and 25.1% of persons with disabilities, respectively.

Women are expected to continue to report more severe disabilities than men in Manitoba. The share of female Manitobans living with disabilities indicating their disability as Severe or Very Severe is projected to increase, from 48.8% in 2012 to 49.3% in 2036. The share of males living with a disability that report severity as Severe or Very Severe is expected to increase 0.6 points to 45.4% in 2036.



By 2036, the age distribution of persons with a Severe or Very Severe disability is expected to change. In particular, the percentage of persons 75 and over is projected to rise, from 25.6% in 2012 to 34.7% in 2036. The share of 45 to 64 year-olds is expected to drop from 41.7% to 33.3%.